

FOIA/USGS Relationship

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FOIA/Conf
UNITED STATES
Department of the Interior
Geological Survey
Washington 25, D.C.

See Ngt Brown
December 18, 1953

MEMORANDUM

To: All Field Chiefs

From: W. D. Johnston, Jr., Chief
Foreign Geology Branch

Subject: USGS policy concerning FOA interagency relationships

Attached is the Survey's statement of policy which has been prepared for use of the Department of Interior liaison officer in replying to a letter from Mr. Stassen on the subject of agency relationships with FOA. All bureaus of Interior hold essentially the same position. An agreement and final settlement of interagency relations in the technical assistance program will doubtlessly be reached within the next few weeks. Copies will be sent to you promptly. In the meantime the attached statement should serve you well in any discussions held in the field on this subject.

W.D. Johnston, Jr.
W. D. Johnston, Jr.
Chief, Foreign Geology Branch

WLC

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
Geological Survey
Washington 25, D. C.

November 13, 1953

MEMORANDUM

TO: Director, Technical Review Staff

FROM: Director, Geological Survey

SUBJECT: FOA Statement of Principles to Govern Interagency Relationships

The Memorandum of Agreement between the Mutual Security Agency and the Department of the Interior, signed April 21, 1953, has been restudied in the Geological Survey in the light of the Principles to Govern Interagency Relationships transmitted to Secretary McKay on November 3, 1953, by Mr. Stassen. It is concluded that the MSA/Interior agreement is basically in accord with both the indicated requirements of the Foreign Operations Administration and the requirements for Geological Survey participation. With a few specific changes, the agreement with MSA should, in our opinion, be extended to cover at least the Geological Survey's participation in the future FOA technical assistance program.

Attached is a statement in two parts, the first part covering points raised by the FOA statement, the second part showing how the existing Interior agreement with MSA, with certain revisions should meet both FOA and Survey requirements.

Enclosure

Thomas B. Nolan
Acting Director

cc to: Assistant Secretary Wormser

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY COMMENTS ON THE FOA STATEMENT OF NOVEMBER 3
ON "PRINCIPLES TO GOVERN INTERAGENCY RELATIONSHIPS"

PART I

The Geological Survey is completely in accord with the policy quoted by FOA from the President's letter of June 1. It seems evident that FOA will be able to maintain its required control over the direction of the technical assistance program without having to turn over the responsibility to other agencies. It is noted that FOA intends to use other agencies in order to keep its own technical staff at the minimum. This leaves open only the question as to how such use will be made of other agencies.

In the fields of mineral and water-resource investigations and mapping, it is considered a step forward that, under paragraph B(5) of the FOA statement, the Geological Survey can expect to be consulted on programs and projects and given an opportunity to express its views on technical aspects, whether or not it is actually to participate in a specific project. It is also considered a step forward that a single point of contact is to be provided within FOA, although it is noted that this point of contact is in a staff division rather than in the line of operations. The training program would appear to be little affected by the FOA statement. The principal area left for discussion, therefore, lies in that part of the FOA statement concerning field relationships.

Paragraph C(2) on field relationships in the FOA statement provides that normally field personnel will be payrolled by FOA, with exceptions being made for short-term agreements and other specialized cases. The Geological Survey must assume that in the case of its own participation in the program, Survey personnel will either be used for short-term appointments or will usually represent specialized cases. In fact, except for short-term appointments, nearly all Geological Survey projects overseas must certainly be carried out not under paragraph C(2), but under paragraph C(3), which provides for a contractual basis.

Actual transfer by the Survey of any of its field personnel completely to the FOA payroll will certainly be the exception rather than the rule. It would appear in reference to paragraph C(2) that FOA is thinking here in terms of its average technical assistance program designed to improve techniques applied by large groups of foreign nationals. Actually, some distinction must be made between such technical assistance and what might be called professional assistance proffered and backed up by the entire resources of the cooperating agency. Obviously, such professional assistance is not something that can be transferred via intermediate organizations. The Geological Survey's share in the total technical assistance program is comparatively small, and it has consisted almost entirely of this type of "professional" assistance. The scientists and engineers of the Geological Survey are not sent overseas like "county agents" to teach uneducated or untrained foreign nationals the elements of prospecting

or the rudiments of stream-gaging or photogrammetry. They must either deal with foreign professional people in those fields by implanting the latest ideas relating to the exploration, delineation, and development of natural resources or, in the absence of such foreign professionals, actually do field work in the foreign country for the double purpose of demonstrating to the foreign government the need for it to set up and staff its own Geological Survey, and of developing knowledge concerning the mineral and water resources of the country. The actual performance of field work by the Geological Survey in a foreign area, assisted by as many competent foreign nationals as possible, has the effect of training such personnel as well as of producing maps and reports which stimulate either private investors or the foreign government to develop the resources.

In such a broad statement of principles, it is understandable that FOA might not have noted that a governmental research and investigation agency, such as the Geological Survey, is staffed by scientists and engineers who could normally advance farther financially in private industry than in Government. They remain in Federal service because they prefer the relative freedom of research and investigation and the recognition that comes with publication of the results. Such individuals take pride in their organization and dedicate their lives toward advancing the sum total of public knowledge concerning our own mineral and water resources and in the delineation of the physical features of the United States. To them, foreign service under Point IV is normally not a career, but an extension of their domestic work into foreign areas. Experience has shown that the average Survey professional man needed for those foreign assignments heretofore undertaken by the Survey has had to be induced to go. To him perhaps the most important factor that persuades him to take Point IV work is that, because he remains a member of the Geological Survey while overseas, he will be able to draw upon the advice and consultation of his Survey colleagues, as well as the Survey's paleontological, mineralogical, library, hydrological, and other technical services. Few, if any would agree to interrupt their Survey careers.

The supply of scientists and engineers competent and experienced in this field is limited. The Geological Survey is the largest United States Government organization employing such specialists. The Survey recognizes the need for technical assistance in its field, and it is its policy to cooperate fully with the Foreign Operations Administration by expending part of its efforts in foreign areas. Among the advantages to the Foreign Operations Administration are the Survey's ability to select appropriate personnel from its large staff of trained specialists, to make available appropriate equipment from its rather complete stock, and to support its work with such specialized and technical services as may be required, such as paleontologists or library and laboratory facilities.

The FOA statement seems not to have taken into account the viewpoint of the agency itself concerning the release of its personnel

to the FOA payroll. In the case of the Geological Survey, staffing domestic projects with the most competent scientists and engineers available is a continuing problem. Survey participation in the technical assistance program heretofore has, of course, had the advantage of adding to the experience of the individuals concerned, but has certainly had the disadvantage of creating staffing problems on domestic projects. Normally the Survey sends overseas only its more experienced personnel, meaning that less-experienced, younger persons assume responsibilities in the domestic program for which they are not always fully prepared. The Survey has voluntarily established a policy granting re-assignment rights to its own permanent employees who have been induced to take Survey technical assistance assignments overseas under previous arrangements with MSA and TCA. However, if a man was to be payrolled by FOA in accordance with paragraph C(2) of the FOA statement, he would no longer be a Survey employee. A general policy is that as a defense agency under Executive Orders Nos. 9721 and 10338, CSC Regulation 8.203(b), and CSC Departmental Circular 676, the Survey does not extend re-employment rights to those who transfer to the payroll of another agency. It simply cannot afford to because of budgetary uncertainties looking forward two to four years and because the demand for progress on its domestic program does not permit holding positions open for a relatively large group of professional people in higher salary brackets who are no longer under Survey control.

PART II

With a few changes, the Memorandum of Agreement between the Mutual Security Agency and the Department of the Interior, signed April 21, 1953, appears to be in accord with both the indicated requirements of the Foreign Operations Administration and the requirements for Geological Survey participation discussed in Part I above. The principal point of difficulty in the MSA agreement is in Section 5, administrative arrangements, under paragraph B. All agency employees traveling overseas should come under foreign service regulations rather than standardized government travel regulations, in order that they should receive the same benefits and privileges as personnel employed directly by the Foreign Operations Administration. The Geological Survey strongly recommends that Section 3 on project operations be retained from the MSA agreement, and points out that this section is in accord with paragraph C(3) of the FOA statement of principles. Section 4 on special services is also very worthy of retention and is in accord with paragraphs B(5) and (6), as well as paragraph C(3) of the FOA statement.

FOIA/USGS Relations
Ship

FOREIGN OPERATIONS ADMINISTRATION

Washington 25, D.C.



October 23, 1953

OFFICIAL - INFORMAL - CONFIDENTIAL

Mr. Harland J. Corson
Director, United States of America
Operations Mission to Saudi Arabia
c/o American Embassy
Jidda, Saudi Arabia

Ans 11/8

AK

Dear Harland:

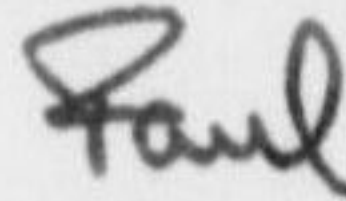
Attached please find two copies of letters from USGS. The letter of October 7, 1953 encloses the agreement which Bill Johnston talked to you about. Under no circumstances do I think we could enter into such an agreement. Johnston and Brown have been pressing us on this agreement. Not wishing to antagonize them we have resorted to some stalling. Johnston and Brown invited Mr. Seager and I to the Cosmos Club for lunch the other day for the purpose of discussing this contract. We never really came to grips about it and in order to gain time, (1) in hopes that Brown would complete his leave and get on the road before we got the decision made, (2) knowing that FOA was coming out with the policy on agency participation, I suggested they prepare a budget covering the proposal made by them that the job might be more cheaply done by a number of their men spending 9 months in the field and 3 months in the office here in Washington. Glen Brown's letter of October 23 sets forth this proposal.

In connection with these proposals there are several questions arising in my mind. Assuming that the regular program and the grant aid program are approved, do you accept USGS's opinion with reference to the number of technicians needed and would these also be acceptable to the Saudi Government? Is there a need to purchase 24 power wagons and 7 jeep station wagons? As I remember, Mr. Taylor made a survey of the automotive equipment in the field or on order, there seemed to be quite a number of vehicles. I know that field parties must travel in pairs. Thirty one vehicles would appear to be two for each technician. Are there vehicles on the ground which could be used thus obviating the purchase of at least a part of the 31 suggested by USGS. Is there any reason vehicle purchase should be made by USGS or is this not a function of FOA?

During the discussions over the lunch table there seemed to be a desire on the part of USGS that a number of available houses should be definitely assigned to USGS for their convenience and security of adequate quarters. I indicated to Mr. Brown that we can see no particular benefit to be derived from such a procedure and we felt the Country Director was in a position to exercise judgment in the assignment of houses. I also indicated that the only thing we could ask was that the Country Director insure that adequate housing was made available.

Will you by return mail give us your reaction to the agreement suggested by USGS, the number of people involved, feasibility of 9 months in the field and 3 months in Washington, and various other questions raised in this letter.

Sincerely yours,



Paul F. Taggart
Chief, Iraq - Lebanon - Saudi Arabia - Syria
Near East, South Asia and Africa Operations

Enclosures as noted.

OCT -7 1953

for Saudi Arabia, and has been modified as the result of that reference

Mr. Cedric H. Seager

Acting Assistant Administrator

Near East and African Development Service

Foreign Operations Administration

Room 400, McShain Building

Washington, D.C.

Very truly yours,

Dear Mr. Seager:

Thomas B. Holan

Attached herewith is a proposed project agreement between the Foreign Operations Administration and the United States Geological Survey which outlines, in broad terms, working relationships providing for the continuance and expansion of the natural resources investigations in progress in Saudi Arabia since July 1950. This plan of expansion brings the project into a stage of maturity, based on the results of three years of preliminary operations, and will permit a realization of long-range objectives.

The continuance and expansion of present operations, as you know, is based upon a firm request for such technical assistance by the Saudi Arabian Government (SAG). Mr. Sadek bey Hussein, SAG Liaison Officer, now in the United States has informed the Survey that the Saudi Government transmitted this request for this work, together with the English translation, to the Acting Country Director, Foreign Operations Administration (FOA). It is understood that the request was signed by the Saudi Minister of Finance, Shaikh Abdullah Sulaiman. Mr. Sadek bey Hussein also stated that the SAG recently purchased additional drilling equipment for an expanded program of test drilling and water development under the guidance of the Natural Resources team. Test drilling and water development has been conducted by an American contractor under terms of an agreement with the Saudi Arabian Government.

The Geological Survey believes that operations of this magnitude should be based upon a firm agreement for proper continuity of effort. It may be noted that several Country Directors have been in charge at Jidda during the past four years. These recurring changes in Directorship have not been conducive to the continuity that is warranted in this project.

The terms of the attached agreement have been discussed informally between representatives of the Survey and Mr. Corson, FOA country director

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for Saudi Arabia, and has been modified as the result of that reference discussion.

The return of a copy of this agreement signed by the appropriate representative of FOA will place this project in effect.

Very truly yours,

Thomas B. Nolan

Acting Director

Attachment

PROJECT AGREEMENT BETWEEN FOA AND USGS (DEPARTMENT OF THE
INTERIOR) ON A WATER AND MINERAL RESOURCES SURVEY IN SAUDI
ARABIA

I. INTRODUCTION

The Foreign Operations Administration by means of this project agreement, requests the U. S. Geological Survey and the Geological Survey agrees to continue and expand the water and mineral resources investigations that have been in operation for the past three years in Saudi Arabia.

This project agreement defines in broad terms (1) the services to be performed by the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS), Department of the Interior (Interior); (2) the relationships between the Saudi Arabian Government (SAG), Foreign Operations Administration (FOA) and the USGS in carrying out this project; and (3) the financing of the project.

II. SERVICES TO BE PERFORMED

A. Current activities. These have consisted of relatively small-scale areal water and mineral resources investigations, direction of test drilling, assistance in development of ground water at several locations of critical importance, and topographic and geographic mapping for multipurpose uses in unmapped or unexplored areas. This work has been handled by a team of 5 scientists.

B. Expanded activities. The results of the current activities indicate that an expanded exploration drilling program should be initiated at an early date. Such an expansion is the normal second step following current reconnaissance surface investigations. In carrying out the expanded exploration drilling program, the Survey will assign 9 additional specialists to the present 5-man Survey party. Two geologists of the present 5-man team will continue minerals investigations.

III. POLICY

A. The Country Director is responsible for the overall technical assistance program in Saudi Arabia.

B. One scientist from the water and mineral resources team will be designated by the Geological Survey as Geological Advisor to the Country Director.

C. Responsibility for both the technical aspects of planning and technical performance rests with the Geological Advisor.

D. USGS personnel are responsible to the FOA Country Director on matters of personal conduct and public relations in accordance with FOA regulations.

IV. OPERATIONS

A. The Geological Advisor to the Country Director will plan and conduct investigation and exploration in water and in minerals as agreed upon.

B. The Geological Advisor will contact those representatives of SAG, as may be necessary to insure most effective operation of the projects. The Country Director will be properly notified and informed of such contacts.

C. The Geological Advisor will furnish periodic progress reports to the Country Director in accordance with reporting requirements of FOA. He will be available for consultation with the Country Director or representatives of SAG either directly or through radio contact from field locations.

D. Scientific personnel will be employees of the USGS and, as much, will be subject to recall for consultation by USGS/Washington concerning the scientific aspects of the program.

E. USGS will purchase from transferred FOA funds and will control automotive equipment needed for field use. Upon completion of the program, the accountability of field automotive equipment will be transferred to FOA.

F. USGS will furnish all necessary field and laboratory equipment and supplies from backstopping funds, exclusive of radio equipment. This equipment will remain the property of the USGS.

G. As the Geological Survey has the final scientific responsibility of the water and mineral resources investigations conducted by its personnel, it is necessary that appropriate and full contact between USGS/Washington and the Geological Advisor be maintained. Copies of all correspondence pertinent to USGS/FOA liaison will be furnished to the Country Director.

H. Reports and maps resulting from investigations will be furnished to the Country Director for administrative use. Reports to be made available to the public through publication or other means of distribution shall have the approval of the Director of the U. S. Geological Survey.

V. FINANCING

The water and mineral resources projects covered by this agreement will be financed by FOA funds. These will be composed of two segments, as follows:

(1) Funds to be administered and expended by the U. S. Geological Survey will be furnished to the USGS through activity authorizations providing for allocation of funds by FOA. The amounts to be allocated will be determined each year from budget estimates submitted to the Country Director by the USGS through the Geological Advisor. An estimated budget for the current fiscal

year is attached as Appendix A.

(2) Funds required for in-country costs of the water and mineral resources team will be supplied by FOA, administered by the Country Director, and paid directly in the country.

Fiscal reports: USGS will keep appropriate records and will report all expenditures and obligations made under this agreement to the Comptroller of FOA, as required by FOA.

Fiscal Audits: Final settlement of all funds allocated under this agreement will be subject to audit by FOA of actual expenditures and obligations incurred. All funds unexpended or unobligated shall be returned to FOA.

VI. TERMINATION

This agreement will continue in effect until June 30, 1955 or until amended or terminated. It may be amended by mutual agreement, or may be terminated either by FOA or USGS after having given sixty (60) days notice of intent to terminate.

APPROVED BY:

Thomas B. Dolan

Acting Director, U. S. Geological Survey
Date: OCT - 7 1953

Foreign Operations Administration
Date: _____

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APPROVED BY:

Thomas B. Nolan

Director, U. S. Geological Survey

Acting Date: OCT -7 1953

Foreign Operations Administration

Date: _____

Saudi Arabia - Fiscal Year 1954 Budget

Name	Grade	Salary	01 P.Diff.	02 Internat'l	02 Internat'l	03 Hs.Hld.	Eqpt.	07	09	Total
Brown, Glen	Pt.IV-2	11,130	2,783	500	1,000		500			
Dougherty, D.	Pt.IV-4	8,763	2,191	2,000	100	1,000	500			
Jackson, R.	Pt.IV-4	6,963	1,741	2,000	1,000		500			
Bogue, R.	Pt.IV-4	8,863	2,216			500	500			
Goudarzi, G.	Pt.IV-5	6,713	1,679			500	500			
Total		42,432	10,610	4,500	2,100	2,000	2,500			64,142
Vacancies - 2/4 year (10/1/53 - 6/30/54) Salary - 1/2 year (1/1 - 6/30/54) Post diff.										
Geologist (GW)	Pt.IV-3	6,900	1,115	2,000	600	2,000	500			
Geologist (GW)	Pt.IV-4	5,300	875	2,000	600	2,000	500			
Geologist (GW)	Pt.IV-4	5,300	875	2,000	600	2,000	500			
Geologist (GW)	Pt.IV-5	4,050	663	2,000	600	2,000	500			
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Geologist (GW)	Pt.IV-5	4,050	663	2,000	600	2,000	500			
Geologist (GW)	Pt.IV-5	4,050	663	2,000	600	2,000	500			
Chemist	Pt.IV-5	4,050	663	2,000	600	2,000	500			
Engineer (Geod.)	Pt.IV-5	4,050	663	2,000	600	2,000	500			
Supt. (Drilling)	Pt.IV-2	8,500	1,500	2,000	600	2,000	500			
Admin. Asst.	Pt.IV-5	4,050	663	2,000	600	2,000	500			
Total		54,350	9,006	22,000	6,600	22,000	5,500			<u>119,456</u>
Grand Total		96,782	19,616	26,500	8,700	24,000	8,000			183,598
Special Map Compilations							15,000			15,000
Vehicles - 24 power wagons at \$2,500							7,000	60,000		67,000
7 jeep station wagons at \$2,200							2,500	15,400		17,900
Spare parts for automobiles (includes sand tires)								25,000		25,000
Contingent fund to offset under estimates on salaries and family status, etc.									20,000	20,000

SUMMARY OF CHART

Direct Project Expense	& Backstopping	Total
183,598	at 31% ^{1/}	82,486
124,900	at 10% ^{2/}	13,877
20,000	none	
328,498	&	96,363 = 424,861

Total funds to be transferred to USGS 424,861

1/ Backstopping services to field projects.

2/ Servicing of special purchases and map compilation.



UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

October 23, 1953

Mr. Paul T. Taggart, Chief
Iraq, Lebanon, Saudi Arabia, Syria Area
Near East, Africa, South Asia Operations
Foreign Operations Administration
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Taggart:

In accordance with our conversation, there is attached an estimated budget for Saudi Arabia which has been computed on the basis of 9 months (6 months in Saudi Arabia and 3 months in Washington) for Fiscal Year 1954. Please note that there is reflected an apparent savings of \$21,884 over the estimated budget previously submitted which was computed on the basis of the employees remaining in Saudi Arabia for the normal two year tour of duty.

The attached budget does not, however, reflect the additional cost of approximately \$8,100 for separation allowance (paid in country) which the employee would be entitled to if his family remained in the States. Nor does it reflect the additional savings due to smaller quarters required for an individual than that required for an average family of four. Also, it was anticipated, that each field man would share room space with other field men so that rentals, utilities, and so on, would be drastically reduced. We would anticipate that a field man would spend no more than a few weeks in Jidda. Thus if the families of the eight employees were to be allowed to accompany the employees it would be necessary to furnish 8 houses for the entire period of the assignment, as compared to 4 double rooms in the bachelor quarters for a probable period of a few weeks under the 9 month-3 month arrangement.

If the proposed procedure of stationing the employees in Saudi Arabia for only 9 months per year is acceptable to your office there appears to be some points that should be clarified, such as:

1. Would FOA regulations permit an employee to retain his Point IV status for the 3 months detail in Washington? Point IV Memorandum No. 20 states that persons appointed to positions outside the U. S. may be retained in the U. S. for a period not to exceed six months for the purpose of receiving orientation and training before departing overseas without obtaining specific approval from the Civil Service Commission. However, this apparently was intended for only initial appointments.

2. If FOA regulations are permissive, has this authority been re-delegated to the cooperating agencies?

3. Is the proposed 9 month-3 month arrangement legal in view of Section 7 of Public Law 600 as amended by Public Law 830?

I believe that this information will satisfy your request, and it would be appreciated if your early consideration could be given to the proposal.

Sincerely,

Glen F. Brown
Chief, Natural Resources
Division

Saudi Arabia - Fiscal Year 1954 Budget
Headquarters in Jidda; 3 mos. detail to Washington per year

Name	Grade	Salary	P.Diff.	02 International		03 Hs. Goods		07	09	Total
				Transp.	Per diem	Psnl. Eff.	Eqpt.			
Brown, Glen	Pt. IV-2	11,130	2,783	500	1,000	--	500			
Dougherty, Donald	Pt. IV-4	8,763	2,191	2,000	100	1,000	500			
Jackson, Roy	Pt. IV-4	6,963	1,741	2,000	1,000	-	500			
Bogue, Richard	Pt. IV-4	8,863	2,216	-	-	500	500			
Goudarzi, Gus	Pt. IV-5	6,713	1,679	-	-	500	500			
Total		42,432	10,610	4,500	2,100	2,000	2,500			64,142
Vacancies 3/4 year (10/1/53 - 6/30/54) Salaries - 1/2 year (1/1 - 6/30/54) Post differential (6 mos. Saudi Arabia - 3 mos. Washington)										
Geologist (GW)	Pt. IV-3	6,900	1,115	1,500 *	700 **	500 ***	500 ***			
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Grand total		96,783	19,616	22,500	9,600	12,000	8,000			168,498
Special Map Compilations								15,000		15,000
Vehicles 24 power wagons at \$2,500							7,000	60,000		67,000
7 jeep station wagons at \$2,200							2,500	15,400		17,900
Spare parts for vehicles (includes sand tires)								25,000	25,000	124,900
Contingent fund to offset under estimates on grades, parts, etc.									20,000	20,000
										313,398

(For footnotes see attached page)

Saudi Arabia - Fiscal Year 1954 Budget
Headquarters in Jidda; 3 mos. detail to Washington per year

Name	Grade	Salary	P.Diff.	02 International		03 Hs. Goods		07	09	Total
				Transp.	Per diem	Psnl. Eff.	Eqpt.			
Brown, Glen	Pt. IV-2	11,130	2,783	500	1,000	--	500			
Dougherty, Donald	Pt. IV-4	8,763	2,191	2,000	100	1,000	500			
Jackson, Roy	Pt. IV-4	6,963	1,741	2,000	1,000	-	500			
Bogue, Richard	Pt. IV-4	8,863	2,216	-	-	500	500			
Goudarzi, Gus	Pt. IV-5	6,713	1,679	-	-	500	500			
Total		42,432	10,610	4,500	2,100	2,000	2,500			64,142

Vacancies 3/4 year (10/1/53 - 6/30/54) Salaries - 1/2 year (1/1 - 6/30/54) Post differential (6 mos. Saudi Arabia - 3 mos. Washington)

Geologist (GW)	Pt. IV-3	6,900	1,115	1,500 *	700 **	500 ***	500 ***			
Geologist (GW)	Pt. IV-4	5,300	875	1,500	700	500	500			
Geologist (GW)	Pt. IV-4	5,300	875	1,500	700	500	500			
Geologist (GW)	Pt. IV-5	4,050	663	1,500	700	500	500			
Geologist (GW)	Pt. IV-5	4,050	663	1,500	700	500	500			
Geologist (GW)	Pt. IV-5	4,050	663	1,500	700	500	500			
Geologist (GW)	Pt. IV-5	4,050	663	1,500	700	500	500			
Chemist ****	Pt. IV-5	4,050	663	2,000	600	2,000	500			
Engineer (Geod.)	Pt. IV-5	4,050	663	1,500	700	500	500			
Supt. (Drilling)****	Pt. IV-2	8,500	1,500	2,000	600	2,000	500			
Admin. Asst.****	Pt. IV-5	4,050	663	2,000	700	2,000	500			
Total		54,350	9,006	18,000	7,500	10,000	5,500			104,356
Grand total		96,783	19,616	22,500	9,600	12,000	8,000			168,498
Special Map Compilations								15,000		15,000
Vehicles 24 power wagons at \$2,500							7,000	60,000		67,000
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(For footnotes see attached page)

Footnotes

*\$1,500 - round trip

** Covers per diem while in Washington for 3 months on detail. If, however, the employee's residence is Washington, no per diem is allowable.

*** Covers field personal clothing and necessary field equipment.

**** Will be permanently stationed for 12 months each year in Jidda.

In addition to the allowances shown in this budget, the employees who are on the 9 months S.A. and 3 months U.S. system, are entitled to separation allowances (see Sec.262(c) Department of State, Standardized Regulations Government Civilians, Foreign areas), which under the present procedure is paid by the Country Director. The total amount for this allowance is approximately \$8,100 for F.Y. 1954 for the 8 employees who will leave their families in the States. This figure was computed on the basis of an average of each employee having a wife and 2 children.

SUMMARY OF CHART

Direct Project Expense	& Backstopping	Totals
168,498	at 31% <u>1/</u> 75,702	244,200
124,900	at 10% <u>2/</u> 13,877	138,777
20,000	none	20,000
Total funds to be transferred to U.S.G.S.		402,977

1/ Backstopping services to field projects

2/ Servicing of special purchases and map compilation

In-country expenses not included
in ^{in the} ~~Attache's budget~~
~~Nature of work to be performed~~
~~Who will do the planning~~

Plan of work

Who will prepare this

Time required for recruitment,
of additional staff.

Can services of John Brown

be obtained to work with

C.P. in ^{preparation} carrying out the

program if outside con-

tractor or contractors are

used.

Fee-in with Economic and
Water Development Program

Programs moved be U.S. and ^{not} ~~U.S.~~

How soon could this be ob-
tained from outside
contractors to do the
work suggested by USGS?

What would time limit be
for completion of
such work.

(What would estimated cost
be if work performed
by outside contractors

~~Record of~~ what ^{would} USGS
~~do~~ ¹⁹⁵⁴ under, ^{agreement}
for T-10A. (Plan of work)

^{within about 1/2 million}
Estimates, for only up to
June 30, 54 - (This was
only)

Transfer of funds to USGS out

Support

U.S. OPERATIONS MISSION TO SAUDI ARABIA
JiddaOFFICIAL - INFORMAL
CONFIDENTIAL

November 8, 1953

Dear Paul:

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If the agreement is not to be signed I doubt that Brown could work effectively under the new conditions, and therefore would question the advisability of his return to Saudi Arabia.

Obviously, the proposed budget has been checked and, as I expected, many items were not included, even beyond those mentioned in the attachments you sent to me. I am enclosing a statement prepared by our Controller, Mr. John Bode, from which you will note that approximately \$100,000 per annum in-country expenses should in reality be added to the \$403,000 indicated in Mr. Brown's proposed budget. I particularly call your attention to the footnote on the attached cost statement regarding backstopping charges; also, to the salary increases in Brown's proposed budget for those actually forming our Natural Resources Division here. In other words, as matters stand we are expected to earmark for U.S.G.S. approximately \$500,000 for FY 54 (of which only a little over one-half of that year remains) for work to be performed by the Natural Resources Division here, a plan of which is not available. In other words, it appears to me that the proposed contract would establish U.S.G.S. as a contractor of FOA the same as would be the case if an out-

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Chief, Iraq-Jordan-Saudi Arabia Branch, NEADS,
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Another important point is the fact that, based on information which I have received from several sources, it is very doubtful that the additional staff required under the proposed FY 54 Natural Resources program could be recruited and over here prior to the end of the third quarter of this fiscal year. Such being the case, it is hardly likely that any proposed program worth spending \$500,000 for could be carried out during the FY 54 period.

It is my understanding that the Economic Aid Program will involve water development in Saudi Arabia. Such being the case, it would seem to me that it would be highly advisable to prepare a water development program on an over-all basis for the entire country (except Ruba Al Khali) even though the expenditures for such program should be accounted for under the Economic Aid Program and a regular Natural Resources Division program separately. For such an over-all program, I feel very strongly that ever so much greater impact could be obtained were this work performed under contracts with private firms where definite work programs, definite costs and time limitations were established. Furthermore, work contracted by such firms would be performed in and on behalf of USACM. Another important consideration in favor of using outside firms is that a 1954 Fiscal Year allotment for the purpose of the project may be fully obligated by contract with a private contractor and payments under the contract may be made up to and including June 30, 1956. In all probability, this same condition would exist with SAC contribution to both the Economic Aid and our regular Natural Resources program covering water development.

In the event it is decided that the services of outside firms be employed for the suggested over-all water development program, it is my feeling that a top-flight water geologist should be employed by us to act as adviser to the Director of this Mission, also as liaison officer between him and the contracted firms; and under such adviser, an inspector should be employed to watch the activities of each contracted firm. Although I have no information available, it would seem, however, that more positive action could be obtained during a shorter period of time, and probably at no greater expense, through the employment of private firms rather than through U.S.C.S., even including the cost of the top-flight water geologist and the inspectors. Obviously, an over-all plan of work would have to be prepared.

I would like to state emphatically that since my arrival here I have had the fullest of cooperation on the part of the U.S.C.S. personnel now stationed in this country and, consequently, the remarks made above are without any prejudice.

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After further consideration has been given to this matter at your end, I would appreciate very much your letting me know what the consensus is there so that necessary actions can be initiated without delay.

Sincerely yours,

Harland J. Corson
Director
U.S. Operations Mission
to Saudi Arabia

Encl.

Costs not considered in

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BUDGETS FOR 1954 FISCAL YEAR

FOR PRESENT 5 EMPLOYEES:

Cost of Living allowance (including separation allowance for Bogue)	\$ 13,200	
Distributive Share of Rent, Electricity and maintenance of Government-leased residences (\$ 4,500 x 5)	22,500	
Local Travel (\$ 2,000 x 5)	10,000	
		\$ 45,700

FOR PROPOSED 11 NEW EMPLOYEES:

Separation allowance (\$ 2,000 per year; 8 employees for $\frac{1}{2}$ year)	\$ 8,000	
Cost of Living allowance (\$ 1,600 per year; 8 employees for $\frac{1}{2}$ year)	6,400	
Distributive share of Rent etc. (\$ 4,500 per year; 8 employees - 4 to 1 unit - for $\frac{1}{2}$ year)	4,500	
Cost of Living allowance (\$ 2,400 per year; 3 employees for $\frac{1}{2}$ year)	3,600	
Distributive share of Rent etc. (\$ 4,500 per year; 3 employees for $\frac{1}{2}$ year)	6,750	
Local Travel (\$ 2,000 for 9 employees)	18,000	47,250

TOTAL FOR PRESENT AND PROPOSED EMPLOYEES \$ 92,950

The 31% backstopping charge referred to in the budgets includes the purchase and/or maintenance of automotive and field equipment, office furniture and equipment, and scientific supplies and laboratory equipment in normal use by the Survey's domestic field parties. USGS maintains that FOA has preferred in the past to furnish all transportation within foreign countries. Notwithstanding this fact, USGS has declined to make a reduction in the backstopping charge. The result has been that FOA has purchased and furnished USGS with automotive and field equipment which USGS was prepared to provide itself with no cost to FOA other than that it would have to bear under any circumstances.

Comparison of Salaries

proposed in

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BUDGETS FOR 1954 FISCAL YEAR

and those currently paid

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	<u>CURRENTLY PAID</u>		<u>PROPOSED IN BUDGET</u>		<u>INCREASE</u>
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	\$ 39,882	\$ 49,853	\$ 42,432	\$ 53,041	\$ 3,188

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In making an evaluation in this respect, an important factor to be taken into consideration is the circumstance that a 1954 Fiscal Year allotment for the purpose of a project may be fully obligated by contract with a private contractor and payments under the contract may be made up to and including June 30, 1956.

On the other hand, payments to Geological Survey employees for salaries, differentials, allowances, traveling and other expenses may be made from a 1954 Fiscal Year allotment only to the extent that the salaries were actually earned and the expenses incurred during the 1954 Fiscal Year. It follows therefore that, should the project not be completed by June 30, 1954, its continuation would depend upon a new appropriation by Congress for the purpose of the project, which may or may not be forthcoming.

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Costs not considered in

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BUDGETS FOR 1954 FISCAL YEAR

* * * * *

FOR PRESENT 5 EMPLOYEES:

Cost of Living allowance (including separation allowance for Bogue)		\$ 13,200
Distributive Share of Rent, Electricity and maintenance of Government-leased residences (\$ 4,500 x 5)	22,500	
Local Travel (\$ 2,000 x 5)	10,000	
		\$ 45,700

FOR PROPOSED 11 NEW EMPLOYEES:

Separation allowance (\$ 2,000 per year; 8 employees for $\frac{1}{2}$ year)	\$ 8,000	
Cost of Living allowance (\$ 1,600 per year; 8 employees for $\frac{1}{2}$ year)	6,400	
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Cost of Living allowance (\$ 2,400 per year; 3 employees for $\frac{1}{2}$ year)	3,600	
Distributive share of Rent etc. (\$ 4,500 per year; 3 employees for $\frac{1}{2}$ year)	6,750	
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TOTAL FOR PRESENT AND PROPOSED EMPLOYEES

\$ 92,950

NOTE: The 31% backstopping charge referred to in the budgets includes the purchase and/or maintenance of automotive and field equipment, office furniture and equipment, and scientific supplies and laboratory equipment in normal use by the Survey's domestic field parties. USGS maintains that FOA has preferred in the past to furnish all transportation within foreign countries. Notwithstanding this fact, USGS has declined to make a reduction in the backstopping charge. The result has been that FOA has purchased and furnished USGS with automotive and field equipment which USGS was prepared to provide itself with no cost to FOA other than that it would have to bear under any circumstances.

Comparison of Salaries

proposed in

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BUDGETS FOR 1954 FISCAL YEAR

and those currently paid

* * * * *

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BOGUE	8,863	11,079	8,863	11,079	0
GOUDARZI	6,713	8,391	6,713	8,391	0
	\$ 39,882	\$ 49,853	\$ 42,432	\$ 53,041	\$ 3,188

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Costs not considered in

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BUDGETS FOR 1954 FISCAL YEAR

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Comparison of Salaries
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GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BUDGETS FOR 1954 FISCAL YEAR
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Comparison of Salaries
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